

KNOWLEDGE OF ANTIBIOTIC USE IN THE SOCIETY

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ABSTRACT

In the community, antibiotic is commonly use as anti-infective drugs. Along with the increase in infectious disease, its use has also increased. Knowledge of its use, benefits and side effects in Indonesia is still low. In line with the results of Riskesdas 2013, 86.1% of households store antibiotics obtained without a prescription. Antibiotics are often used to treat symptoms of minor illnesses such as flu, cough, fever and sore throat. The use of antibiotics in self-medication is mostly used for less than 5 days. This study aims to determine the percentage of good knowledge level of antibiotics in the Serang Baru society, especially RW 07 and to find the relationship between knowledge level and respondents' occupation. This study is a cross-sectional and used purposive sampling technique with 100 respondents. The data analysis used was univariate and bivariate analysis. This study held on Serang Baru sub-district society. 70% of Serang Baru society at RW 07 respondents have good knowledge of antibiotic use. there is a significant relationship between knowledge and occupation with 0,017 on p-value.

Keywords: *Knowledge, Antibiotic, Society*

INTRODUCTION

People already have a choice of what medicine they will buy at the pharmacy to relieve the pain they feel (84.7%) and ask pharmacists for advice in making choices (15.3%). Most of the drugs used in the practice of self-medication by the community are brand-name drugs (81%) and a small percentage of people use generic drugs (19%).⁽²¹⁾

Research conducted by Santi et.al. (2022) on " Description Of Knowledge Level Of Antibiotic Drug Use In Tanjungmojo Village, Kangkung District, Kendal Regency" found that the level of knowledge on the use of antibiotic class drugs in Tanjungmojo village, Kangkung Kendal district was still lacking. While the average of the last education was at the sma/smk level with average occupation of respondents is labour.⁽⁷⁾ Cases of inappropriately indicated use of antibiotics have been found in Indonesia as many as 30-80% (Menkes RI 2011). In Jebes Subdistrict, Surakarta City, Yusuf Sholihan conducted research and based on the results of research from 276 respondents, 179 people (64.86%) had bought antibiotics without a doctor's prescription.⁽⁷⁾

In Indonesia, some people keep spare antibiotics at home, forcing doctors to ask for a prescription. The use of antibiotics in self-medication is mostly used for less than 5 days. This study aims to determine the percentage of good knowledge level of antibiotics in the Serang Baru community, especially RW 07 and to find the relationship between knowledge level and respondents' occupation.

RESEARCH METHODS

The approach in this study used cross sectional with 100 respondents. With inclusion criteria in this study include domiciled in the region; at least 17 years old, people who understand using google form and exclusion are people working as health workers; people who refused to be used as respondents in the study. To avoid the spread of the COVID-19 virus, this research was conducted online with a Google Form research instrument and conducted at the residence of each respondent. Google Form research instrument and conducted at the residence of each

respondent⁽²⁰⁾. The data analysis used was univariate and bivariate analysis. This study held on Serang Baru sub-district society.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Based on demographics obtained that the respondents who participated in this study were mostly female as many as 69% respondents. And Most respondents have a non-working status, namely 56% respondents.

Table 1. Respondent Data by Demographics

Criteria	Number	Percentage (%)
Man	31	31
Woman	69	69
Work	44	44
Non Working	56	56

Source: processed primary data

Table 2. Respondents' knowledge on antibiotics

Criteria	Number	Percentage (%)
Good	70	70
Less	30	30

Source: processed primary data

The results of the data above show that respondents Serang Baru Subdistrict have good knowledge of antibiotic use, namely 70% respondents have good knowledge and 30% respondents have less knowledge of antibiotic knowledge. In this study, less than half of the sample had good knowledge. This shows that many people have good knowledge of antibiotic use.

Table 3. Relationship between employment status and level of knowledge on antibiotics

Criteria	Percentage		p-value
	Good	Less	
Work	40	14	0,017
Non Working	30	16	

Source: processed primary data

It can be seen that the proportion of respondents who do not work has better knowledge than those who work, which is 40% versus 30%. The results of further statistical tests using chi-square obtained a p-value of 0.017. This means that there is a significant relationship between work and knowledge of antibiotic use. Thus the hypothesis is accepted. This is

inversely proportional to the research conducted in the community of Cempaka Banjar Baru District by Rahmayanti and Nurul Mardiyati which states that there is no influence on work on attitudes about antibiotics with a p-value of 1,000.⁽²²⁾ This difference can occur due to different research locations that produce diverse test results.

CONCLUSION

According to the results of data analysis from the study that has been done, it is found that more than half of the respondents have good knowledge of antibiotic knowledge. And there is a significant relationship between knowledge and occupation.

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